

WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Free Silver Bill Reported to the House by Bland.

"Sweaters" to be Investigated—Sherman Hoar and the "Objector."

West Point and Printers—Six Days of Little Work.

MONDAY.—Senator Cameron today introduced a bill in the Senate to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the navy. It is made mandatory by the bill that all persons enlisting for continuous service must be able-bodied men between 18 and 35 years of age, and must serve for four years, an increase of one year over the present system. The limit of age, however, is not to apply to re-enlistments. After 30 years' service the seamen, or better officer, may upon application to the secretary of the navy be granted a pension and receive 75 per cent. of the allowance of the rank at which he was retired. In time of peace any enlisted man in the navy and marine corps may be permitted to buy his discharge, the purchase money to be credited to the support of the navy.

Among the bills introduced and referred in the Senate today were the following: By Mr. Proctor of Vermont, authorizing the enlistment in the army of a force of 3000.

Mr. Sawyer of Wisconsin, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to repeal the act requiring life-saving appliances on steamers so far as it relates to the protection of the crew, and the means of propelling them, on steamers plying exclusively on any of the lakes, bays or sounds of the United States, and it was passed.

The Senate adjourned at 1:30 p.m., proceeded to executive business.

The bills were reopened at 3:30, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents.

The bill, which contains a number of items which have already been disposed of, although amendments may still be offered to all of them. Section 77 fixes the number of copies of the agricultural report to be printed—300,000 copies being fixed for the agricultural report, instead of 400,000, the number now fixed by law.

Mr. Gorman presented an amendment fixing the number at 500,000. Without disposing of section 77, which had given rise to a good deal of discussion, the Senate adjourned.

Investigating the World's Fair Commission.

In the House Mr. Raynor of Maryland, from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, reported a bill allowing railroad companies to grant special rates to commercial travellers. House adjourned.

Mr. Sayers of Texas, from the committee on appropriations, introduced a resolution directing that committee to make an inquiry concerning the management of the World's fair and the expenditures thereon. Mr. Sayers also introduced a resolution to inquire into the conduct of the commissioners of the fair, which have already been disposed of, although amendments may still be offered to all of them. Section 77 fixes the number of copies of the agricultural report to be printed—300,000 copies being fixed for the agricultural report, instead of 400,000, the number now fixed by law.

Mr. Gorman presented an amendment fixing the number at 500,000. Without disposing of section 77, which had given rise to a good deal of discussion, the Senate adjourned.

The House to Investigate Raun.

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, from the committee on agriculture, reported a resolution in the House today for the appointment of a select committee of five members to investigate the methods of business in the bureau of pensions, whether any has been made by the commissioner of his official position to promote his private affairs or for partisan political purposes.

Mr. Gorman presented the credentials of Mr. Catchings, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Gibson.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Gorman's Third Term.

Mr. Cummings of New York said the proposed bill on the committee on appropriations seemed to be based on the supposition that the members of the World's fair committee were a set of scoundrels. He would not be satisfied with an explanation or imputation upon any committee.

An amendment offered by Mr. Reel of Pennsylvania, to substitute the committee on appropriations for the committee on the World's fair, was rejected without division. A motion of the committee on appropriations was agreed to.

Tariff Tinkering.

Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts introduced another tariff bill. It provides that the following duties shall be paid: Upon beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car truck channels, T T columns and posts, deck and bulk beams and building forms, and all other structural shapes of iron or steel, when plain, six-tenths of a cent a pound, and when punched or fitted for beams, six-tenths of a cent a pound; upon iron or steel rails, four-tenths of a cent a pound; cast iron pipes, seven-tenths of a cent; iron in pigs, cast iron, and cast iron and scrap iron, and scrap steel, five cent a pound, ad valorem. These rates are to go into effect on January 1, 1893.

A bill was submitted to the House to accompany a resolution reported by the committee on foreign and interstate commerce, by Mr. Proctor of Vermont, proposing to Canada to secure speedy improvement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals so as to make them conform in depth to the standard adopted by the United States for improvements within the great lakes.

Representative Powers of Vermont reversed the fashion of the bill, proposing to increase the amount of revenue from the five-cent Congress, but before its term had expired the five-cent Congress would be found to be a thousand times more popular than the bill.

Representative Powers of Vermont introduced a bill to prohibit the printing of money by the government.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Butler of Iowa, intrusting the investigation to a special committee of seven, was lost—yea 106, nay 124.

Mr. Durbory's substitute was rejected without division, and a motion of the committee on appropriations was agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. Butler of Iowa intrusting the investigation to a special committee of seven, was lost—yea 106, nay 124.

Mr. Durbory's substitute was rejected without division, and a motion of the committee on appropriations was agreed to.

Agricultural Depression.

TUESDAY.—Adverse reports were made by Mr. Morrill in the Senate today from the financial journals on the following bills:

To provide for the free coining of gold and silver bullion.

To increase the circulating medium by issuing treasury notes based on gold and silver coin and bullion (Mr. Peffer's).

For the retirement of national banks, the free coining of silver and the promotion of the international free coinage (Mr. Plum's).

To amend and re-enact the act to prescribe a national currency secured by the credit of the United States (Mr. Hiscott's).

For the loan of money to the Farmers of Indiana (Mr. Peffer's). Making certain issues of money to be paid in tender in payment of all debts (Mr. Kyle's).

Mr. Squire reported back the Senate bill appropriating \$300,000 for the promotion and stimulation of agriculture in the State of Georgia, and the same was referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Sheppard introduced a bill to prohibit the bringing of Chinese persons into the United States, and it was (with copies of correspondence) referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Gibson of Louisiana introduced a resolution for the appointment of a commission of five senators, seven representatives, and three from the Senate to inquire into the depressed condition of the agricultural interests and the low prices of agricultural products, especially cotton, and to report to the Senate, which, when these causes are of a permanent character, and whether they have been created, or can be remedied by legislation. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which is to call on the secretary of the interior to issue a short executive session of the Senate to consider the bill.

After some debate and without disposing of the subject, a short executive session was called, and the bill, which looked the business of the Senate was suspended in order that fitting tribute might be paid to the members of the Senate of Ohio, who were representatives from the State of Tennessee.

The joint resolution for the payment of the direct tax was taken up.

After some debate and without disposing of the subject, a short executive session was called, and the bill, which looked the business of the Senate was suspended in order that fitting tribute might be paid to the members of the Senate of Ohio, who were representatives from the State of Tennessee.

In the House Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, from the committee on agriculture, reported the bill, the first of the session, to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana introduced a bill to abolish the internal revenue laws.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, from the committee on agriculture, reported the bill, the first of the session, to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana introduced a bill to abolish the internal revenue laws.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, from the committee on agriculture, reported the bill, the first of the session, to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Power of Vermont called on the committee on agriculture to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior.</



THE WILD BOY OF WALLACE.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON.

HE plantation was called Wallace from the name of an Indian chief who once owned it.

Beheld almost curdled their blood. Billy Raclar lay in a shallow, grave-like pit, face downward, apparently dead, and by his side a skeleton of a small boy. The Wild Boy himself was nowhere to be seen.

When the first shock had passed they lifted Billy out, and found that his heart was still beating. He was ill for some weeks, but he recovered.

The skeleton when examined proved to be old and bleached. Evidently it had lain there for many years undisturbed.

One thing about the story was always self, although he is yet living, has never told any person a single particular of that strange adventure; perhaps there is nothing for him to tell. If you ask him to re-

exposed to the weather and falling to pieces.

Now day came to occupy or assume ownership of the place, nor did any one know what had become of the Verplanks.

About September, 1865, there arose a rumor in the neighborhood that a wild boy had been seen at Wallace by negroes. Little notice was at first given to it by the neighbors.

One day Squire Gordon was riding along by the bridge path known in the neighborhood as Little Wolf Trail, when suddenly his horse, much talked-of and stepped forth from a clump of bushes a little way ahead of him.

The apparition startled not only the squire but his horse as well. Indeed, the latter shied so violently that his rider was tumbled all off a heap at the side of the path.

To be sure there was nothing in the boy's looks particularly frightful, although his eyes were sunken, his cheeks wan and withered, and his clothes ludicrously worn and tattered.

With the squire scrambled to his feet the apparition was gone.

As soon as it became known that a justice of the peace could testify to the story of the Wild Boy of Wallace there was a mighty stir in the neighborhood among both the blacks and the whites.

And now more and more frequently the boy was seen, by one or that one, black or white, it was always some person near Wallace, and he invariably avoided in the most mysterious way any would-be pursuer.

Finally it began to be observed that no matter where he started up, he never failed to run toward a certain area of swamp land which was covered with wisps of cane and tangled clumps of moss-hung oak trees.

Many good people affirmed that they had seen him looking wistfully in through their windows, and that before they could get out of doors he was gone.

More than once a party of men organized themselves and went on a systematic hunt, determined to capture this mysterious little fellow, but every trial ended in failure.

"It's er sp'rit, that's what it air," declared old Andy Davis. "How d'y'e s'pose we're goin' to ketch er ghost?"

Andy was the oldest inhabitant. His memory went back to 1829, when the Verplanks first came to Wallace.

"They was a little boy, er, 'n' that' Tom Verplank, son of Tom Verplank, who had no child of his own—an' that little feller did appear mighty sp'eciable like: I mean it very well. There was some talk of him, but nothin' war done about it. Ye see the little boy war heir to all the money, niggers, an' land' at Tom Verplank war a usin'—don't ye see?"

A great many people came to accept this hint as the true solution. The Wild Boy was, they were sure, the ghost of little Tom Verplank, who had disappeared so mysteriously.

But old Andy Davis' theory became current neighborhood talk than the little spirit appeared twice as often as before.

He was to be seen both day and night. Children and nervous women were afraid to go out alone for fear of meeting what they now named the "Haunt of Wallace."

It was William Raclar, who at last roused and organized them and bade all the countrymen "drive" as he termed it, to capture the thing, be it ghost or boy.

His plan in this case was for all the men and boys in the Wallace settlement—some 200 or more—to form a great circle around the woods haunted by the wild boy, then gradually draw in to a centre by closing up the line and marching abreast from all directions in toward the little swamp.

It was a lovely night, with the full moon climbing up in the sky, and the dim and strange outlines of the trees in the thick, dusky Southern wood. A light breeze made a wide rustle and a solemn moan in the tall pines. The shadows waved fantastically.

Wallace, with its tangled woods, was encircled by the men and boys. They blew horns and shouted as they closed in toward the little swampy spot in the centre.

Many people, mostly small things like hares, rabbits, and squirrels, were seen, but the wild boy did not show himself.

At last the little swamp was reached by the squire and now closely drawn cordon.

"There he is! Yander he goes! Look out! don't let 'im through!" suddenly a chorus of voices yelled out. "Grab 'im if he tries to pass. We'll git 'im now!"

Billy Raclar rushed forward, and many declared they saw him in full chase of a wild, ragged, haggard, tangle-haired boy.

"Plash! plash! the feet of the pursuer were heard as he dashed through the red-colored pools as they tore along.

Those who could distinguish them said that the Wild Boy was not as large as Billy Raclar; indeed he did not appear to be more than 12 years old, and that he ran like a deer and went straight for the central little hummock of the swamp.

Billy was straining every muscle. Slowly but surely he gained until, as it was afterwards said, he could almost touch the long, yellow hair that streamed in half-curled locks from the bare head of the emaciated little fellow.

Closer and closer, in the wavering moonlight, swept in the rapidly diminishing circle of crowding, vociferating, floundering people.

Once, it was said, he turned his face back on Billy with a look of terror and despair. This was just as the two were entering the shadowy, mist-enshrouded clump of trees on the left.

The circle was now so narrow that a stone could have been tossed across.

Into the central clump, as the account goes, plunged the Wild Boy, and just one step behind him followed Billy Raclar.

A moment later an awful scream was heard and then came a dull, muffled sound, as of some heavy body falling to the bottom of a pit.

"What's air ye, Billy?" called old Andy Davis. "Hey, catch him, Billy!"

"There was no answer. The laughing young hostess was sure, without words, that her schoolmates had been thinking of her through the year.

The crowd now rushed up, and what they

circle of children—this time for a boy—the guests arrived in a body and came into the parlor, after much mysterious rustling of papers without, to greet and congratulate their young host, each bearing a pot of flowers, in bloom or in bud.

The gifts were inexpensive, and had been planned with a knowledge of their schoolfellow's tastes. They knew he delighted in flowers.

"How beautiful!" exclaimed Miss Carter, clapping her little hands.

It was a wide circle the fox made after he passed through the Bermuda field. He crossed the little stream that ran through the valley, skirted a pine thicket, ran for a quarter of a mile along a plantation path, and then turned and came down the fall, which lay between the creek and the hill.

"I'll wait for you," said Carter, with Harbert, had taken their stand.

"How could he?" asked the editor, and then he added quickly: "Why, of course he could; he is in charge of everything. He's judge, jury, lawyer and general director."

He had Joe good evening, and started into the house, but halfway up the steps, he paused and called to the lad.

"Here's something I forgot to ask you about," he said, taking a letter from his pocket. "It is a note from Deo about you. What do you know about Deo?"

"About me?" said Joe. "I used to know Mr. Deo when I was a little boy."

"Well, you are not a little boy now,"

and he added with a knowing of the dogs, a group of shadows, with musical notes, swept across the Bermuda field.

"Oh, how beautiful!" exclaimed Miss Carter, clapping her little hands.

There was a Chinese lily in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

FOUR-FOOTED JOKERS.

Not very long ago I was witness to a curious instance of practical joking between two animals, writes Nona Thomas Medary. They employed artifice just as human beings do.

There can be no mistake about it—they thought it out" deliberately, planned, used "means" to bring about the "end."

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat, and Skye was a terrier.

They lived together on good terms there

across the fence in full, fragrant bloom; a fuchsia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long, narrow tile with a picture of a tulip on it.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory.

And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in this fortunate house.

ONLY \$1.00 Per Year.

Single Subscription

TO THE

WEEKLY GLOBE;

BUT

The Weekly Globe

IS

FREE

To the Sender of a Club of Four and \$4.

Get four of your neighbors to subscribe at \$1 each for a year. Send their four addresses and \$4 (\$1 each) and we will mail you The Weekly Globe free one year.

FORM A CLUB NOW.

You Can Form a Club Easily.

YOU NEED THE GLOBE

The Globe Needs You.

REMEMBER!

A Club of Four and \$4

Entitles You to a Free Globe

FOR ONE YEAR.

AGENTS WANTED

To Canvass Every Town in the U. S.

AGENTS WANTED NOW!!

During the next three months The Weekly Globe wishes to place a sample copy in every home in every town of the U. S. It will pay a liberal commission to every one who will distribute sample copies and secure subscribers. Send for sample copies and agents' cash commission.

Address

The Weekly Globe,

BOSTON, MASS.

NAMES FOR SAMPLE COPIES,

If every reader of this issue, whether or not he or she is a subscriber, will send a list of 10 or a dozen names of persons in his or her neighborhood, THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be thankful. We will send a sample copy free to each. Write names on a postal card and address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

The Philadelphia Farm Journal

AND

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

To Any Address for \$1.00.

The Farm Journal is the leading agricultural monthly. Every issue contains, in short papers and condensed paragraphs, more useful and practical information for the farmer than several issues of any other agricultural monthly, or any agricultural weekly. The regular price is 50 cents. It costs only 10 cents in combination with the Weekly Globe. Address The Weekly Globe, Boston, Mass.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1892.

Globe Pocket Calendar.

* FEBRUARY * 1892 *						
Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29					

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy per month, 50 cents; per year, \$6.00. Postage prepaid.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE—By mail, \$2.00 per year. Postage prepaid.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE—By mail, \$1.00 per year. Postage prepaid.

THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO., 249 Washington Street, Boston. Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second class matter.

Subscriptions May Begin at Any Time.

READ THESE COMBINATIONS.

You can have any one of these favorite publications in combination with THE WEEKLY GLOBE one year each, postage prepaid, at a reduced rate.

Weekly Sun with WEEKLY GLOBE..... \$1.00
Weekly World with WEEKLY GLOBE..... 1.20
Daily Journal with WEEKLY GLOBE..... 1.50
Atlanta Constitution with WEEKLY GLOBE..... 1.80
Farm Journal with WEEKLY GLOBE..... 1.10
Home Magazine with WEEKLY GLOBE..... 1.10
Housewife with WEEKLY GLOBE..... 1.25
Household with WEEKLY GLOBE..... 1.75

Read the list of other combinations in another column.

You can secure a copy of THE GLOBE, one year free, by sending four subscribers and \$4.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

Senator HILL's attempt to take the New York delegation by storm has been met by a counter-stroke. Read the proceedings of the meeting of the protesting Democrats in New York city. It will interest you.

HOWARD writes of the value of character, and cites LINCOLN and others as illustrations of his interesting and valuable ideas.

The articles on women's work and home life, on dresses, home decoration, and kindred subjects, will be found of more than average interest.

MARK TWAIN continues his story of "The American Claimant."

All the news of the week is given in presentable style.

The proceedings of Congress are set forth in a readable manner.

The editorial page is full of interesting and suggestive papers. They will well repay thoughtful perusal.

Send for new campaign circulars to agents and form a club.

THE ROOT OF SOCIALISM.

The two countries in Europe most exempt from socialistic agitation are France and Russia. In France the government is responsible to the people; in Russia the government is responsible to nobody. In France the masses are reasonable because they think; in Russia they are silent because they are not permitted to think.

European Socialism is, in general terms, a protest in behalf of responsible government.

It is an agitation for republicanism, expressing itself as best it can. The more it is acknowledged that responsibility exists between the government and the people, the more subdued and undemonstrative are its manifestations.

If there are more Socialists in the little kingdom of Belgium than in all France the reason is not hard to find. It is well understood everywhere. Achieved republicanism means banished socialism. How long before despotism will conclude to get rid of socialism and pay the price?

The Emperor of Germany, hot-headed in everything, is reported to have suddenly determined upon a vigorous policy of repression of Socialism in all its forms. His efforts in such a direction are doomed to failure. Germany is not Russia. The glories of the old emperor's reign have not caused the spirit of the days of 1848 to be forgotten in Berlin, and Kaiser WILHELM may find to his cost that in seeking to repress freedom of speech he has pushed the automatic idea too far.

THE BEST TARIFF REFORM POLICY.

The policy which is to prevail in Congress under Chairman SPRINGER of the ways and means committee in dealing with the tariff question finds many warm commendations. The simplest way, undoubtedly, to deal with a vast scheme of taxation is to attack it at the points where it is most in need of adjustment. Attempts to frame new bills often result in an endless round of discussion, much of which deals with the theoretical bearings of the subject. Thus, between desultory talk and the attempt to manufacture partisan politics, the practical bearings of tariff burdens are too apt to be forgotten.

Of course with a Republican Senate and a hostile President little in the way of positive enactments can be effected. But the measures of relief passed by the House, if received by the Senate, will undoubtedly form the best campaign material; and, as in 1890, so in 1892, there would be glorious gains for the cause of Democracy and tariff reform.

It is a question whether the proper and natural way to reform a tariff system is not to change it gradually, as the exigencies of particular industries may require, rather than to frame a blanket bill. At any rate, our congressional leaders have decided that the best way to grapple with existing legislation is to attack it in detail rather than by formulating an entirely new tariff system. If the Senate insists upon deferring measures for the removal of the duties on wool, salt, lumber and other articles the odium of the refusal will fall upon its waning Republican majority. Every tentative measure for relief will serve as an object lesson for voters in the coming election.

We have had tariff bills enough, in the judgment of many friends of reform, at any rate for the present. The best direction that can be given to popular opinion just now seems to be in the line of respect, leaving the responsibility for defeat with the opposition. When the people have again demonstrated by their votes, even more emphatically than two years ago, that they have had enough of McKinleyism it will be time to think of protecting a new and comprehensive bill which shall be indorsed by the temperate good sense of the country.

The policy of attacking the "organized appetite" of the party in a lump to the President's following, the declaration of Congresswoman LODGE that BLAINE's declination is a great disappointment to

the masses of the Republican party," and that those masses desired BLAINE's nomination "with the most extraordinary unanimity" remains true. The bread-and-butter brigade will turn in with lock-step precision for HARRISON's renomination, and they will probably have their way. But the masses of the party have lost their idolized leader, and the Republican campaign will be the campaign of a spiritless army fighting under an unbelaughed commander with a settled anticipation of defeat.

BLAINE has stepped out and taken with him the heart and soul of his party. The fighting courage of Republicanism was all focussed on BLAINE. The only watchwords that gave it life and hope were his, and the only name that stirred its languid pulses with the pugnacious instinct that leads men to combat and conquer was his also. The Republican cause in 1892 was already a desperate one; the odds have been heavily against it ever since McKinley precipitated upon it the Waterloo disaster of 1890. BLAINE's was the one magic name that had in it the seeming potency of rallying the shattered Republican columns for one more supreme and possibly successful effort. That name has disappeared and in its place the name of HARRISON falls upon the ears of the already half-vanquished party and chills it to the very marrow.

Nothing now but a great Democratic blunder can prevent the presidency and the full control of the general government from passing into Democratic hands on March 4, 1893. It becomes more than ever necessary to emphasize the reasonable demand of Democrats throughout the country that the New York *disseminations* shall not be allowed to bar the passage of the party to national victory. New York Democrats must "get together" in November next. It is now manifest that they cannot do so on any New York name. The candidate to heartily unite them must come from some other State, and an Eastern nominee is a necessity of the occasion.

ALASKAN CO. FISHERIES.

The fishing industry in New England seems to be confronted by a new and growing source of competition, the ultimate effect of which cannot yet be determined.

In 1888 the United States Fish Commission made a systematic investigation of the Alaskan codfishing grounds, and an exploration by the Albatross resulted in the discovery of great banks along the Alaska peninsula and in Behring sea.

Already two San Francisco firms are engaged in codfishing on these banks, their catch in 1890 amounting to 1,138,000 fish, valued at \$569,000.

Numerous other banks probably remain to be discovered. The business is developing rapidly, and no one yet knows to what extent it may enlarge.

JANIN'S generosity towards the Columbian exposition is worthy of note.

The resolutions adopted were very positive in character, and so were the speeches, and a committee of 50 will carry the grievance of Mr. COURDERT and his associates to Chicago, if not to the date of the New York convention it may be.

The outcome for harmony among Empire State Democrats, so far as agreeing, upon any Empire State candidate is concerned.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

There was a large gathering last evening in New York to protest against the anti-monarchical convention which has been called by the Democratic committee. The resolutions adopted were very positive in character, and so were the speeches, and a committee of 50 will carry the grievance of Mr. COURDERT and his associates to Chicago, if not to the date of the New York convention it may be.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the situation with equanimity, but promise is one thing and fulfillment quite another.

The coal "combine" will affect the pocket of every shareholder and stockholders claim that it means lower prices for black diamonds. In that event the great public will view the

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Heroic Act of Young Lady Which Cost Her Life.

Dr. Graves' Ray of Hope—Bullets and Balloons—El Reno's Land Titles.

Record of the Past Seven Days Presented in Brief.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 11.—A terrible accident occurred at Cameron, near this city, last night, in which two beautiful young girls, daughters of W. L. Criswell, a wealthy citizen, lost their lives, one of them while heroically attempting to save the other.

Both girls were dispossessed of their property, but they did nothing.

Yesterday affairs took a more serious turn.

Both girls were broken into, people were driven from their homes, and everything possible was done by the excited mob to the juniper possession of all the property in the town.

Many citizens telegraphed Gov. Seay that the juniper was to be destroyed and that lives were in danger, and demanded that the troops be sent to protect them.

United States Marshals have ordered the people to the scene to protect the people, and Secretary Noble has been wired as to the condition of affairs and will be in touch with the Juniper to give the Juniper an account of the Juniper.

The feeling at El Reno is running very high, and there is likely to occur at any moment a general strike, and by the worst of the worst elements from all over the country.

Gov. Seay says the lives of the orderly people and their property must be protected, and has issued orders accordingly. The lot jumpers will gain nothing in the end, as the Juniper is a powerful force.

President Hayes delivered the annual address.

He referred to the fact that only about one-sixth of the total number of miners were organized.

The question of the hour is to bring the miners into the fold. Many miners from West Virginia into line. He said they had not yet reached the point when strikes were unnecessary.

The Governor tends to prove the state that combined capital, when it is to its interest to do so, can defeat any labor organization in the world.

During the year there have been four notable strikes, being notable because they should never have taken place and because all were violent.

The strikes were the Pennsylvania coke strike, the Iowa strike and the Pittsburgh strike.

To demonstrate the hopelessness of sectional strikes.

The president spoke on the eight-hour day, and said when they were in position to end it they would have no trouble in getting it.

Secretary McBride, in speaking of the several ill-advised strikes, said they had cost the organization \$20,000, and lost it 7000 members.

ENGINE BOILER EXPLODES

And Kills Three Men on the Bound Brook Route.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—When halfway between Wayne Junction and Nioctown, on the Bound Brook tracks of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, at 10.15 o'clock last night, engine 180, while pushing a freight train up a steep grade, blew up with terrific force, killing three men and injuring four others, two of whom will probably die.

Trained and George Rearon, fireman, Harvey Miller, an unknown man.

The injured are: Hugh Doherty, probably fatal; John Moore, brakeman, fatally; John W. Chapman, badly; J. D. Miller, brakeman, badly.

The engine turned completely over on its side, while the forces of the explosion sent big blocks of iron hurling through the air for hundreds of yards.

BUENOS AIRES TACTICS.

Bullets After Balloons as a Regular Institution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A Buenos Ayres special to the Herald says:

"During the elections in this city, Sunday, the feeling of alarm was so general that strong guards of armed police were stationed at every polling place.

In the evening the Radical Union Civic Club held a stormy meeting in the Calle Cangallo, Santa Lucia parish.

The members became so excited over the disappointing results of the voting that they ran to the windows of the clubhouse and upon the roof and opened a brisk fire upon a body of police that was patrolling the streets from the building.

The police returned fire, and with much better aim than their assailants. Eight members of the club were killed, and 36 were wounded. Several of the injured are reported to be dying.

As soon as they had dispersed the mob that had been the chief of the club and the stage to the building, keeping prisoners the 600 rioters gathered there.

This state of affairs lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning, when at the urgent request of President Pellegrini and Dr. Irigoyen, the police withdrew.

The engine turned completely over on its side, while the forces of the explosion sent big blocks of iron hurling through the air for hundreds of yards.

ment at El Reno, which outvied anything ever seen in the Territory.

That town is built upon the claim of Maj. Freeman, all the residents of the place having bought their lots of him; so when Secretary Noble decided last Saturday that Freeman's title to his claim was valid it left every place of property in town the property of Vandals, for nobody had any valid title to the property.

The news of the decision did not reach El Reno until Monday, but when it got there the town went wild.

First the loafers began jumping lots; then others followed, and soon all business was suspended.

The sheriff and his officers rushed from their offices and joined the mob, which by nightfall had become wild and unruly.

Early yesterday the sheriff and his officers dispersed the mob, and the town became wild again.

As the days come and go an increasing interest and realization of the benefits accruing through the protective and defensive work of the Knights of Pythias is manifest everywhere throughout the supreme jurisdiction, all pointing to a still greater increase during the year 1892.

Death of John Jay Knox.

John Jay Knox died in New York City Tuesday afternoon.

John Jay Knox was born in New York in 1828 and graduated at Hamilton in 1849. From 1857 to 1862 he was a private banker in St. Paul, Minn. In 1866 he was placed in charge of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by President Grant. He was continued in office by President Hayes, and in 1877 took a new post as controller of the mint and coining correspondence of the Treasury Department at Washington, was appointed deputy controller of the mint in 1870, and advanced to the controllership in 1872 by

CO-OPERATION IN FARMING.

A New Department Open to Every Subscriber—Nature of Different Soils—A Farmer's View of Politics—Beet Culture, Etc.

Andrew H. Ward invites readers to correspond with him on the subjects treated, to ask for more definite information, or to tell their own experience, or to suggest new subjects for discussion. Everybody is welcome to this department to write on any subject. Mr. Ward will lecture in every town in New England on any subject relating to farming for profit, free of all expense, except that of travel and lodging. Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

An Open Letter.

BOSTON, Jan. 29, 1892.

E. G. LODMAN, Esq., Assistant in Horticulture, Cornell University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—I have ready my bulletin, No. 55, "combinations of fungicides and insecticides, and some new fungicides," with much interest.

Various experiments that I have tried in a limited way, I have found aromatic suds (a soluble salt) superior to either paris green or london purple as an insecticide, and it costs less than either. Its cost is about five cents a pound for that containing about 10 per cent of arsenic. I have used it only on potatoes. I notice what you say in regard to "the value of a combination which would be really effective against insects and fungi" cannot be overestimated; for it would do away with almost one-half of the operations which are now necessary to obtain a good crop of fruit.

There is no question that compounds of copper and the arsenites are dangerous to use for spraying, even in the hands of intelligent and skilful persons, and should not be permitted to be used if other substances less dangerous can be substituted to accomplish the desired purpose.

Sulphur of sodium is death to all sorts of plant mildews. The proper way to apply it is in solution—one ounce sulphide to four gallons of water in the form of a spray. One single application on a badly mildewed vine has cured it permanently for the season. As it costs only three cents a pound, the most of the expense would be in its application.

I would suggest to you to try as an insecticide or fungicide combined "Saccharate of Lime." It is made by dissolving three pounds of lime in the form of milk of lime, in one gallon of molasses; when dissolved dilute with water, and spray it on the trees or shrubs, instead of the copper compounds or arsenites.

I cannot say certainly that it will be effective, but it is worth trying, and anything that can be done to obviate the use of these dangerous substances should be done.

There is now a constant fear in eating fruits or vegetables of being poisoned. Yours, etc.,

ANDREW H. WARD.

Farmers' Manures.

[WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.]

Agriculturists acknowledge the importance of a correct knowledge of the nature and properties of manures, and that the art of preparing them in the cheapest and best manner, in adequate quantities, is still unknown.

Chemical science and art are enabled to point out some of the best methods that are within our reach, by ascertaining the composition of the substances, and by showing how they may be converted into the most efficacious manures, while, at the same time, a knowledge of the soil will demonstrate the nature and amount of matters that are required for rendering it fertile.

Sometimes corrective and amendments are required for the removal of deleterious matter, or for the improvement of the texture of the soil.

Generally it is easy to effect both purposes by means of a properly prepared compost.

By a knowledge of agricultural chemistry the farmer may take advantage of the natural resources of his farm, so to enrich the soil in a comparatively trifling expense, and, while he draws from it his valuable crops, if he is skilful he may still render it fertile.

A liberal supply of manures, with attention to a proper rotation of crops, will supersede the necessity of leaving the land fallow for years, as was formerly practiced.

Although organic manures in a decomposed state form the basis of all enriching manures they are often misapplied and extravagantly wasted, owing to a want of chemical knowledge.

A scientific agriculturist should always be careful, and not lose the valuable substances that may separate from manures in a gaseous or liquid form.

During fermentation various gaseous matters escape that ought to be absorbed by a covering of peat, swamp muck, sods or loam.

Liquid manures are too generally allowed to stand, which could easily be retained and rendered valuable by absorbing them with dry peat, or any other absorbent vegetable matter.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price, the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

I remember well driving along the highway last winter with my mother and her husband, a man with whom she had been married since her father died. For years this melancholy train broke a tortuous way through the meadows to the creek. It was followed by a number of other families, and the weather was as bad as the winter of 1862.

The stock kept usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

I remember well driving along the highway last winter with my mother and her husband, a man with whom she had been married since her father died. For years this melancholy train broke a tortuous way through the meadows to the creek. It was followed by a number of other families, and the weather was as bad as the winter of 1862.

The stock kept usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of rain, which dissolves their most valuable soluble salts, washing them away into the earth.

By due attention to these things the farmer may make a vast saving of valuable materials that will serve to enrich his land.

ANDREW H. WARD.

The Winter Cow and the Cold Weather.

Hen.

According to the old idea a cow was a cow whether she paid her way or not. The bulk of the butter was made in the busiest season when it brought the least price,

the farmer's wife was overworked and worn out in her urine, the children became disgruntled and discontented with the want of amusement and left the farm at the first opportunity, and—do you wonder at it?

The stock was to be usually the commonest of cows, and how could they help it? Fed on the north side of a straw stack and drinking water while the cow lay down in the straw, the cows were mere shells.

Manures are too generally exposed to the action of

THEIR SLEEPING ROOM

Characteristic of Many Young Girls.
Daintiness and Other Attributes of the Thoughtful Child.

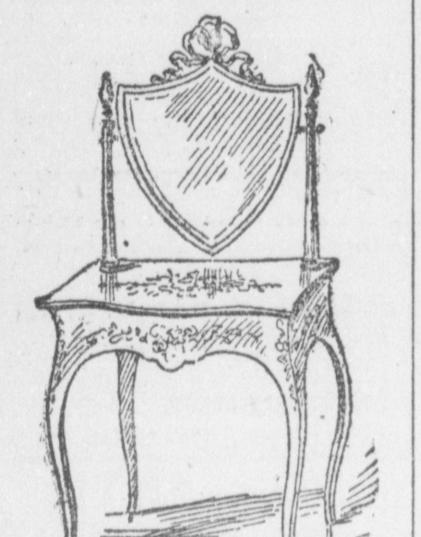
Some of the Belongings and How They May be Arranged.

HEN a girl is past her 15th milestone, when she first begins to assert herself as something more than a child, she often exhibits it first by falling into dissatisfaction with the little sleeping room in which she has slept since she left the nursery.

The first desire of a sleeping room is that it should not be elaborate, but should be capable of being thoroughly winnowed each day with fresh air and sunshine.

The floor should either be covered with matting or shellacked, or painted a delicate gray or buff or a dull red. No sleeping room should have a carpet, and every young girl should know enough in these enlightened days about microbes and disease germs to prefer bare floors.

A small rug or mat, a few feet—a fur rug in white or gray or black for the bare feet to touch the first thing in the morning, a Kelin rug before the dressing table, and one or two in other places about the room. The walls should be tinted in pale shades or papered with a small and indistinct pattern.



MAID MARIAN'S DRESSING TABLE.

The white iron beds with brass mountings are exactly the things for a young girl's room, of fair simplicity of detail and lightness.

A good single bed with brass rail and knob can be bought for \$10 without matress, and a single bed with a plain cover is sufficient, and the prettiest covering in the world for such a bed is not of white, but of some dusty, figured fabric.

Maid Marian has little white and brass bed dressed with soft French satin. The ground work is a sunny yellow, and all over it are small roses and violets and tiny bacis and ecru forget-me-nots.

Around the iron frame of the bed she fastened, by tying it to the framework with

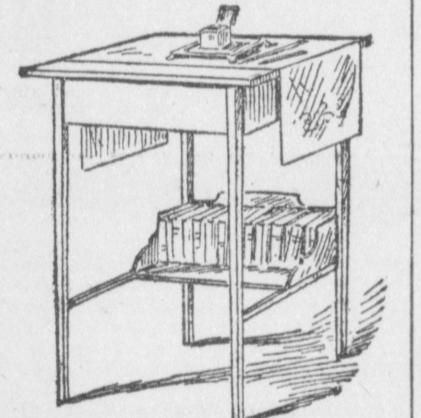


TABLE AND BOOK SHELF.

THE ART OF BUYING.

So, too, will a steamer chair with a bright red folded lengthwise fit it.

A little, low chair, without arms, she should have, the kind known among girls as a "lamb." It is a chain chair, and two others beside: simple, all of these, and light in color and structure.

How many brands of biscuit do my readers suppose exist? Or rather, how many varieties? There are many varieties in each brand? To my personal knowledge there are six.

A small firm of grocers quotes 36 varieties of cereals.

A desk, too, if that can be. Mahogany is rich, but its dark tone is not so in keeping with the brightness of the room as oak or cherry.

HELEN WATTERSON.

THE NEW STATIONERY.

All Envelopes are Either Square or Very Long—Coat-of-Arms Considered Sufficient Without Monogram.

Some things about the fashionable stationery really are new. One of these is the new mourning paper, which, instead of the usual black bordering has black tips at the corners.

For ordinary use the newest papers are of thick satin, with a finish that is neither

rough nor smooth—"dull" is perhaps the word that best expresses it.

The tints are either cream white or pale gray, and the ornamentation is either in black or in silver. The sizes are in note and visiting.

There is less and less instinct for ornamentation on note paper. Many persons will no longer use a monogram or initial, the address or the coat-of-arms being all

that is permitted on the sheet, while the envelope is severely plain.

Among the fancy name-papers by which terms are given to the stationery, one designated a decorated stationery—the only variety seen at present that conforms to good taste is a dull gray, with a tiny fleur-de-lis on the corner, and a small hand initial of the sheet and in the flap that closes the envelope.

The envelopes are either square or very slightly oval. A new envelope, which is somewhat longer than it is wide, and a trifle larger than the ordinary note size, has a diagonal flap instead of the usual pointed flap.

Another that is in perfect taste is a cool gray, wholly unornamented, save for the house address, in small silver letters.

THE ART OF BUYING.

OCTAVE THANET Tells Some Amusing Truths About People Who Think the Grocer Should Know Everything.

THE OTHER day, dining with a friend, some particularly interesting people were seated. One of the family asked the hostess where she got it and what it was.

"Yes, it is nice," she answered, "I got it from Murray's; it's a new kind."

"Do you know the brand?" said I.

"No, I don't," said she. "I just ask Murray's for that corn we like, and he always

sends this."

I think that this is a fair sample of the manner in which many people of high moral character and fine intelligence order groceries. To me there is something pathetic in the uselessness of all those beautiful labels that adorn the exterior of tin or glass enclosing articles for domestic use! One would suppose that they were put there merely to gratify the sinful vanity of the manufacturer, and correct connoisseurs required that we sub it by refusing to read!

Far be it from me to throw a stone at one of the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

the best and most useful (and (so far as my experience goes) most pleasant-mannered classes in the community! But no grocer, and certainly no grocer's clerk, can have the same tastes in matters of food as all his customers, because the human palate, like the human mind, is limited; neither can it be expected to be of

</



HOWARD'S LETTER.

Value of Character and Manly Qualities.

John A. McCall and John A. McCullough Furnish Illustrations.

Lincoln, Cleveland, Harrison, Henry Hyde, Beecher and Others.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—By a singular coincidence the names of John A. McCall and John A. McCullough are prominently before the public at the same time.

Lincoln, Harrison, Henry Hyde, Beecher and Others.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade—Combination of Coal Carriers

Monopolization of Wall St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s

Weekly Review of Trade says: The great combination of coal carriers and the wild excitement and unprecedented transactions in the stock market have monopolized attention.

At the same time the country simultaneously

thinks of the man who wants to know about the men and women of to-day. They don't care to hear me preach bombard the Jews of Christ's

completely with our richly jeweled and celebrated

and perfect time keeper.

I don't know where he got his title or

express office address, and we will send it by

express for your examination. If, after examination, you are not satisfied with it, a bargain, the agent says, and express charge and 100 dollars, write today, that will not appear again.

THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 33 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Fiction FREE.

Below we name the most popular authors of fiction and combine their complete works with a year's subscription to The Weekly Globe. All are neatly printed from bold type, are bound in paper covers and are delivered free of postage. Each is a great bargain.

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, five vols., with Globe one year, \$1.50.

The same, five vols. in one, with Globe one year, \$1.20.

George Elliot's Works, six vols., with Globe one year, \$1.60.

Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., with Globe one year, \$2.00.

Charles Dickens' Works, 15 vols., with Globe one year, \$2.40.

ADDRESS

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine principles of dietetics, we have prepared a delicious breakfast table with a delicately flavored beverage which may say, is many times better than coffee. By the addition of some articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until it is strong enough to bear the strain of disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack where there is a weak point. By a simple application of the principles of Epps's Cocoa we are enabling our bodies to defend themselves well formed with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

It is a simple, nutritious, palatable food, and only in half-pounds this, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

WY 281 09

WORST CASES CURED TO STAY CURED IF UNCOMPLICATED DISEASE. Insurable cases secured.

P. MARSHAL HAYES, M.D., BUFFALO, N.Y.

WY 377 37

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD; General and Environs' Delight.

CURE OF Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored.

How to cure the effects of overdeveloped organs & parts of body. Also, how to cure the effects of any malady in any part of the body.

Man testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, \$1.00, and a small sum for postage.

Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

WY 377 37

DRUNKENNESS

On the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Dr. Marshall H. Hyde.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, without the knowledge of any one, and will be entirely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an absolute drunkard. It is a simple, safe and complete cure in every instance. 45-page book free.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

WY 261 029

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long duration have been cured. I can send you my faith in this effect. That I will send two BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer who will send me their Express and Post Office address.

T. A. Stinson, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

WY 261 029

MEN REMEDY FREE

Prompt Relief—Lasting to any sufferer to cure all small parts and special

Emotions, Varicose and Impotency. New positive Remedy. CHARLES GATIS, Box 45, Marshall, Mich.

WY 261 029

LOST MANHOOD,

Lost Vigor, lack of Memory, Evil Dreams and Losses by youthful errors or excesses fully cured. Send stamp for illustrated book.

Hindoo Remedy.—INDIAPO. Sent by mail in sealed plain wrapper. Dr. C. F. Fowler, 56 Plymouth Place, New York.

WY 261 029

WEAK MEN

INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 10 days; never returns. I send stamp for illustrated book.

Varicose and Impotency. Dr. C. F. Fowler, 56 Plymouth Place, New York.

WY 261 029

FREE FOR WEAK MEN

New, certain Remedy. Let stamp never return. I send stamp for illustrated book.

For any sufferer a prompt and certain Remedy for Lost Vigor, Emotions, Varicose and Impotency.

Dr. C. F. Fowler, 56 Plymouth Place, New York.

WY 261 029

TO WEAK MEN

The effects of early death, wasting weakness, lost health, etc.

I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full details of the cure.

A splendid medical work should be read by every man in the name of his country.

Dr. C. F. Fowler, 56 Plymouth Place, New York.

WY 261 029

FARMS MILLS AND HOMES

In Old Virginia, easy terms, and exchange.

Free Catalogue. B. D. CHAPIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

WY 261 029

TRANSY PILLS!

Safe, Quick, Sure. See Dr. C. F. Fowler's book.

GUARANTEED. J. H. KEEVES, Box 220, New York City.

WY 261 029

MANHOOD RESTORED—Remedy tree, fruit, leaves, bark, roots, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has done wonders. I will send (sealed) free to him who sends stamp.

A. C. MASON, Box 3179, New York City.

WY 261 029

5¢ A DAY'SURE, 15 samples free.

5¢ Horse owners buy 1 to 20 other specialities.

RELI. HOLDER CO., HIGH, MICH.

WY 261 029

OPIUM

Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No toll paid. Dr. J. Stephens, Leavenworth, Mo.

WY 261 029

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 10 days. No toll paid. No supporters. Remedy Mailed FREE. Address J. H. KEEVES, Box 220, New York City.

WY 261 029

ICURE FITS!

What say I do not mean never to stop a fit for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, and when I have had them, I have had them, and when I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.

When I have had them, I have had them again.